

TRIM FRUIT TREES WHEN PLANTING—SMALL GREENHOUSES

Experts Disagree as to Best Methods of Pruning—One Opinion as to Grapes

For a medium height head, take fruit trees, excepting peaches, just as they come from the nursery and trim the branches that are to be left for the future framework of the tree, cutting back about half the young growth, "cutting to a bud"—a slanting cut, just above the bud. Remove entirely all branches not wanted to form the framework of the tree. For a high head, trim off all branches except the tallest or central one, which will be the "leader"; cut this off at whatever height the future head is to be. If a low headed tree is wanted, cut it off at whatever height it is desired the head to form.

There is a wide difference of opinion among good fruit men as to the best way to trim a newly planted fruit tree ranging all the way from those who advocate no trimming whatever to those who advocate cutting every branch of the new tree right down to two or three buds. Most fruit growers will agree on a few points—that in apples, pears, plums, cherries and quinces all branches should be cut off close to the trunk that are not wanted for the framework of the tree. How these that are left should be trimmed is much disputed. Some advocate very close trimming, but I am inclined to think that at least half the length of the branches that are left for framework may be left on the tree, and I have seen instances in apples and pears especially where they did better if these branches were left uncut.

In pruning peach trees, unless the

tree is a very large one, trim off all branches right up to a "whip," then cut the top of the tree at whatever height it is desired the head to form. If the tree is large, say five or six feet high and having a somewhat thick bark, then cut as above all except the limbs wanted for the framework of the tree, and trim these back to a short stub of one or two buds. The only reason for leaving them is that a new bud will force its way more surely from this smaller stub than from the heavier trunk. Then head off at the height desired as above directed. If a low headed peach tree is wanted it is better to buy the smaller size, as they will stand heading off down low better than larger trees. After the first year we trim peach trees severely every spring, but all the other fruit trees we trim only to give them proper shape and to cut out superfluous or crossed limbs.

Grapes like a warm, loose, well drained soil. Plant in rows six to eight feet apart and six to twelve feet apart in the row. For garden culture it is customary to plant closer, according to the room one has. At planting cut back to three or four buds. Allow only the two strongest buds to grow, these the following year being attached to the lower wire of the trellis and becoming the arms shown in figs. 1 and 2, from which each succeeding year's canes are allowed to grow to bear the season's fruit. The winter following fruiting, these canes that bore the last crop are cut back to within two or three buds from the arm, and the next spring one bud is allowed to grow from each joint. In trimming always develop the fruit shoots or canes from a point as near the arm as possible so as to keep the "spurs" shown in fig. 1 as low down as possible.

In all grape trimming bear in mind this one thing—that the fruit is borne

at the base of this year's shoots coming from wood formed last year. Applying this general principle, a grape can be trained up to a stake and the plants set quite closely for garden culture, and the vines trimmed so as to get the best results, making them into a trunk from which bearing wood is kept growing the same as in the method described above.

C. C. McKay.

GARLIC.

Garlic is always in demand for flavoring and the crop last year was short. A little goes a long way, so only a few need be grown for home use, but the demand generally exceeds the supply, so any surplus can be disposed of.

Garlic sets are catalogued by seedmen at 40 to 50 cents a pound. These sets or cloves are divisions of the compound bulb.

There are two methods of culture—one to plant the bulbs whole, about half their depth in rows a foot apart, nine inches between each bulb. The more common method is to remove the small corms or cloves that form the bulb and are hidden by the skin and plant in drills about two inches deep, nine inches between the bulbs in rows a foot apart.

Garlic is hardy and grows on any well drained soil, and may be set out as soon as the ground can be made ready in the spring, setting the root end down. The after culture is simply to keep the surface open and clean. Some of the bulbs may be pulled from time to time, but the main crop intended for preservation through the winter should be allowed to come to maturity. This is indicated by the leaves turning yellow about the middle of August.

In harvesting pull up the bulbs by the stalks and let them lie exposed to the sun for a few hours, after which the dried stems are braided or tied in bundles and the bulb, put away in a cool, airy place where they can be kept until the following spring. Garlic was formerly largely used in medicine. The old herbals ascribe wonderful virtues to it, and it is still largely used in southern Europe as a cough remedy. The juice is said to make a good cement for mending broken china and glass.

CLEMATIS.

Pruning clematis is a very important part of its culture. Some clematis produce their blossoms on the young growths of the same season as clematis jackmanni and all of that class, while others flower on the matured shoots of the previous season's



An old fashion garden, looking toward the entrance.

A Long Iris Season—Ferns—Preserving Wooden Labels

A long succession of bloom may be had in an iris bed by planting many kinds. All the varieties are beautiful and no plants are more easily grown. The latest productions are always high in price, but some varieties that were high a few years ago are quite as beautiful now that they may be had for a moderate figure. In the rhizomatous section there are the tall and dwarf bearded iris of many colors and shades, including the beautiful Japanese, or Keimperi, which are suitable for moist places.

The size of the Japanese is immense, and their markings wonderful.

By carefully selecting the varieties an iris bed can be made that will flower over a long period. If the gardener is not familiar with the varieties it will be advisable to consult some reliable grower who knows the varieties and their flowering season. By selecting the earliest flowering kinds a bed can be made that will furnish these beautiful flowers for several weeks.

PRESERVING WOODEN LABELS.

A chemist who is also an enthusiastic gardener recommends soaking wooden labels in a solution of sulphate of iron, allowing them to dry, afterward soaking them in a strong solution of lime water. Allow the labels to remain in such vats long enough to become well saturated. By this process insoluble sulphate of lime is formed in the tissues of the wood, which prevents decay taking place.

FERNS.

Deciduous ferns, those that lose their fronds annually, are often taken for dead by amateur gardeners and turned out of their pots. This is true of some of the adiantums, nephrolepis, etc. The crowns of some of these ferns are inconspicuous and give the impression that they are dead and worthless. The nephrolepis bears small bulbils down in the soil, which when developed he potted near the surface, when they will start up again.

The evergreen ferns may be partially dried off and given a short period of rest with benefit, removing

HOW TO GET GOOD FRUIT STOCK.

ONE of the most important considerations in planning a home orchard is the selection of kinds of fruits and varieties of those kinds which will do well in the locality where they are to be grown. While many of the long-established nurseries are selling their stock through travelling agents whose integrity is unquestioned, it is better as a rule for a grower to deal directly with nurserymen than through agents. Place orders early and deal only with reliable nurserymen.

In selecting varieties a prospective planter should avail himself of the suggestions of experienced fruit growers in his community or his State agricultural college. In Farmers' Bulletin 1001, recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture, the country is divided into fourteen districts and the most desirable standard fruit varieties are given for each district. It will be sent free on application.

A Serviceable Greenhouse at Moderate Cost

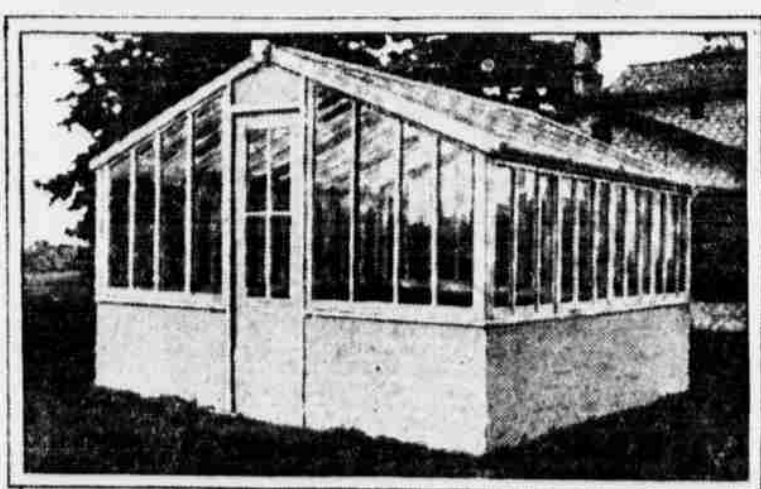
Now that the war is over and glass is to be had, many amateur gardeners have visions of a small greenhouse. Here is one to be had at minimum cost. It is serviceable and needs no expensive heating apparatus.

A good kerosene oil heater, costing about \$5, will keep the temperature right in zero weather in a house 11 by 12 feet, and two heaters, one at each end, will keep the heat up when the thermometer outside drops considerably below zero.

Small coal burning hot water heaters are made for incinerators and brooders and will serve the purpose as though made to order for these small greenhouses for those who wish to equip with hot water pipes and a coal heater. An arrangement of this kind makes a complete small greenhouse which will do everything on a small scale that can be done in any greenhouse. The oil heaters give satisfaction, and small greenhouses fitted with them afford great pleasure for their owners in various parts of the country. Some have extended the dwelling house system of heating to the greenhouse and this does away with practically all troubles of heating.

The greenhouses supplied by the Sunlight Double Glass Sash Company, Louisville, Ky., are made of Louisiana cypress. Greenhouses built of this material have proved serviceable after forty years use.

The houses are completed in the factory and as far as possible assembled for shipment. All hardware is



furnished, together with blue prints and directions for erecting. There is no cutting or sawing, as every piece is made to fit.

The smallest house is 10 feet 11 inches wide and 12 feet 3 inches long. Double glazed sash 3 by 6 feet are laid on the roof and secured with a removable attachment. The side sash, which are 3 feet by 3 feet 2 1/2 inches, are also removable. The houses can be extended in length any time in multiples of 2, as 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 or 22 feet, etc.

The side walls can be of frame, brick or concrete and as high as 2 1/2 feet above the ground. The height of the sides of the greenhouse frame from

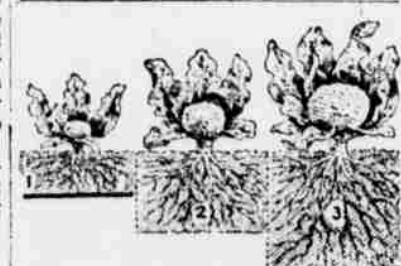
the dead fronds about the time the new fronds start.

There are few ferns which will not survive a fairly cool treatment, with scant water. Amateurs fall with ferns for two reasons. Those in window gardens or living rooms are kept too warm in too dry an atmosphere. Daily dipping the fronds will help overcome this, keeping the soil moist. In conservatories failure is caused generally by keeping the soil too wet during the winter.

Speaking at the Agricultural Club, 50 Pall Mall, London, R. R. Robbins said recently: "Just sixty years ago the largest building for growing plants under glass was 200 feet by 20 feet, and was ridiculed as insanity from a business point of view. But today, one place of thirty acres now has an average production of \$50,000 or about \$250,000. A Covent Garden firm sold 11,000 tons of tomatoes which were produced under glass."

IMPORTANCE OF DEEP CULTIVATION.

The importance of deep cultivation, deeply digging and enriching the soil before planting, has frequently been referred to, but probably has not been fully appreciated by readers. Alexander Dean, a British horticulturist, illustrates the value of deep cul-



A Lesson in Land Working.

1. Poverty. 2. Progress. 3. Prosperity.

tivation as shown in the above illustration. Figure 1 shows the result from ordinary spading, one spadeful of soil being turned over another. Figure 2 shows the result from properly fertilized deep dug soil. Figure 3 shows what may be expected from properly fertilized soil that has been trenched, getting down and turning the soil over, working manure three feet down, carefully keeping all the top soil on top. All crops are affected in a similar manner, and it is up to the gardener to determine whether good, better or best results are to be obtained.

Soil hollyhock seed in a temperature of 60 degrees and pot off singly as soon as the plants are large enough. Grow the plants on in a somewhat lower temperature, finally hardening them off just before planting out. The plants will flower the first season.

"Hardening off" is a term used by florists to describe the process of gradually exposing plants grown under glass to a lower temperature and more fresh air until they are ready to set out in the open ground.

Choice varieties of dahlias that show signs of decay, if placed in heat will begin to grow, which will stop the decay. Cuttings can be made and inserted in small pots. They will root quickly if placed in a warm case. A box with a glass cover is good for this purpose. The old tubers will send out new shoots, from which additional cuttings can be made.

Save broken pots. Keep them in a box so they can be broken up and used for drainage when potting plants. Any good soil free from lime will answer for rhododendrons. These should be planted at the earliest moment the ground can be worked in the spring. In clay soil work in leaf mould liberally. Spray the foliage of the plants frequently the first season they are set out every day if possible.

The Way to Get the Best Seeds and Plants

The leading seedsmen, nurserymen and florists and dealers in horticultural and agricultural supplies advertise in the Farm and Garden Department of THE SUN. They can be depended on.

Great care is taken to keep-out the announcements of all who misrepresent or fail to give their customers satisfaction.

Last season we declined many ad-

vertisements that appeared in agricultural publications of large circulation. The advertisements were not strictly truthful, though, as the advertisers represented, the purchasers made no complaint.

The same care will be exercised in the future, and readers who find any advertisement not absolutely up to the standard we have set should notify us immediately.

"WHYS" OF HOME GROWN FRUIT.

HOME grown fruit is desirable—

Because it reaches the family fresh and in best condition. Because the family has fruit of which it would often be deprived if it had to be purchased.

Because, if the proper varieties be selected, a continuous supply of fruit of superior quality may be secured, regardless of market prices. Because any surplus usually can be sold without difficulty, or may be canned, evaporated or otherwise preserved for use when fresh fruit is not available.

Because the care of the home garden provides for spare time congenial and profitable occupation which is in reality recreation for those who enjoy seeing things grow.

BEES VALUABLE IN ORCHARDS.

The value of the honeybee as a fertilizing agent during fruit bloom, and the dependence of apple growers especially upon the activities of "the busy bee," are facts which are not well enough known. The work of the experiment stations in all parts of the country is proving beyond doubt that fruit culture and bee culture are mutually interdependent upon each other for the best results, according to Lloyd R. Watson, bee specialist of Connecticut Agricultural College.

Some varieties of apples, depending upon such conditions as weather, temperature, soil, age and vigor of the tree, are usually self-sterile; that is, they must receive pollen from some other tree in order to bear fruit. Other varieties of apples under similar conditions are usually self-fertile; that is, their own pollen is capable of making them set fruit. In all cases, however, including even the self-fertile varieties, it is now an established fact that larger and more perfect fruit result from blossoms which receive pollen from some neighboring tree.

The pollen grains from certain kinds of flowers like corn, goldenrod, ragweed and chestnut are light and powdery, and easily carried from one flower to another by the wind, but apple pollen is sticky and cannot be carried about by the wind. If it reaches another flower than that in which it grew it must be carried by visiting insects. Bees and wasps are the most beneficial carriers of pollen, followed by flies and butterflies, while moths and beetles add their unimportant contribution during the nighttime.

SPRAY PEACH TREES.

Peach trees should be sprayed with lime sulphur at least two weeks before the buds open. The spray is to control leaf curl and scale insects. There is nothing that can be done to prevent the development of leaf curl after the foliage appears.

Spraying is fully described, telling when to spray and what to spray with in THE SUN Farm and Garden Annual, price 10 cents. It gives the proper sprays for fruit and shade trees, bush fruits, shrubs and vegetables.

Weeds in the lawn are easily removed when the ground is soft in the early spring. Docks, dandelions, plantains and others cut out deeply will give no further trouble. An asparagus knife, sold by seedsmen for 50 cents, makes a good weeder. There are also several weeders made especially for this work.

Seeds of early flowering cosmos sown now in a temperature of 60 degrees and transplanted once or twice before they are set out late in May will make sturdy plants that will com-

White, Red, Black, Purple GRAPES

Wouldn't you enjoy growing each year? For only \$1.00 I will supply you with a complete vine, 1 each of Niagara—white, Marshall—red, Concord—purple, and Golden—seedling. Send \$1.00 for this collection today and enjoy a lifetime treat.

Other Big Specials

20 lovely Gladioli, 12 each, \$1.00. 12 assorted Hardy Iris, \$1.12. 12 gorgeous Anemones, \$1.12. 12 beautiful Begonias, \$1.12. 12 lovely Pansies, \$1.12. 12 lovely Primroses, \$1.12. 12 lovely Tulips, \$1.12. 12 lovely Hyacinths, \$1.12. 12 lovely Narcissus, \$1.12. 12 lovely Ranunculus, \$1.12. 12 lovely Scilla, \$1.12. 12 lovely Snowdrops, \$1.12. 12 lovely Crocus, \$1.12. 12 lovely Daffodils, \$1.12. 12 lovely Fritillaria, \$1.12. 12 lovely Lilies, \$1.12. 12 lovely Peonies, \$1.12. 12 lovely Roses, \$1.12. 12 lovely Spirea, \$1.12. 12 lovely Viburnum, \$1.12. 12 lovely Weigela, \$1.12. 12 lovely Forsythia, \$1.12. 12 lovely Hamamelis, \$1.12. 12 lovely Cornus, \$1.12. 12 lovely Dogwood, \$1.12. 12 lovely Redbud, \$1.12. 12 lovely Magnolia, \$1.12. 12 lovely Camellia, \$1.12. 12 lovely Azalea, \$1.12. 12 lovely Hydrangea, \$1.12. 12 lovely Nandina, \$1.12. 12 lovely Ligustrum, \$1.12. 12 lovely Syringa, \$1.12. 12 lovely Philadelphus, \$1.12. 12 lovely Rhamnus, \$1.12. 12 lovely 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